



STEDMAN'S CONCISE

MEDICAL DICTIONARY FOR THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS

ILLUSTRATED / THIRD EDITION

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Williams & Wilkins

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Williams & Wilkins
351 W. Camden Street
Baltimore, MD 21201-2436 USA

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Database design by Lexi-Comp, Inc., Hudson, OH
Printed in the United States of America by World Color, Versailles, KY

First Edition 1987

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

ISBN 400193

Stedman's concise medical dictionary : illustrated. — 3rd ed. /
editor, John H. Dirckx.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-683-40019-3

I. Medicine—Dictionaries. I. Dirckx, John H., 1938—
II. Stedman, Thomas Lathrop, 1853–1938. III. Title: Concise medical
dictionary

[DNLM]: 1. Dictionaries, Medical. W 13 S8125 1997]

R121.S8 1997

610'.3—dc20

DNLM/DLC

for Library of Congress

96-31924
CIP



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cer-e-bro-men-in-gi-tis (ser'ē-brō-men-in-jē). SYN meningoencephalitis.

cer-e-brop-a-ty (ser'ē-brop'ā-thē). SYN encephalopathy.

cer-e-bro-scle-ro-sis (ser'ē-brō-sklēr-ō'sis). Encephalosclerosis, hardening of the cerebral hemispheres. [cerebro- + G. *sklērōsis*, hardening]

cer-e-bro-side (ser'ē-brō-sīd). A class of glycosphingolipid; c.'s are found in the myelin sheath of nerve tissue.

cer-e-bro-spi-nal (ser'ē-brō-spī-nāl, sē-rē-brō). Relating to the brain and the spinal cord.

cer-e-brot-o-my (ser'ē-brot'ō-mē). Incision into the brain. [cerebro- + G. *tomē*, incision]

cer-e-bro-vas-cu-lar (ser'ē-brō-vas'kyū-lār). Relating to the blood supply to the brain, particularly with reference to pathologic changes.

cer-e-brum, pl. **cer-e-bra**, **cer-e-brums** (ser'ē-brūm, sē-rē-brūm; -brā; -brūmz) [NA]. Originally referred to the largest portion of the brain; now usually refers only to the parts derived from the telencephalon and includes mainly the cerebral hemispheres (cerebral cortex and basal ganglia). [L., brain]

cer-ri-um (Ce) (sēr'ē-ūm). A metallic element, atomic no. 58, atomic wt. 140.115. [fr. *Ceres*, the planetoid]

cer-ti-fi-a-ble (ser-ti-fi'ā-bl). Denoting a person showing disordered behavior of sufficient gravity to justify involuntary mental hospitalization.

cer-ti-fi-ca-tion (ser-ti-fi-kā'shūn). 1. The attainment of board certification in a specialty. 2. The court procedure by which a patient is committed to a mental institution. 3. Involuntary mental hospitalization.

cer-ti-fied nurse-mid-wife. A registered nurse with at least a master's degree in nursing and advanced education in the management of maternity. Certification is achieved through an organized program of study and national testing by the American College of Nurse-Midwives.

ce-ru-lo-plas-min (sē-rū'lō-plaz-min). A blue copper-containing α-globulin of blood plasma involved in copper transport and regulation, and can reduce O₂ directly without known intermediates. C. is absent in congenital Wilson's disease. [L. *caeruleus*, dark blue]

ce-ru-men (sē-rū'men). The soft, brownish yellow, waxy secretion (a modified sebum) of the ceruminous glands of the external auditory meatus. [L. *cera*, wax]

ce-ru-mi-nal (se-rū'mi-nāl). Relating to cerumen.

ce-ru-mi-no-lyt-ic (sē-rū'mi-nō-lit'ik). Any substance instilled into the external auditory canal to soften wax. [cerumen, + G. *lysis*, a loosening]

ce-ru-mi-no-sis (se-rū'mi-nō'sis). Excessive formation of cerumen.

ce-ru-mi-nous (sē-rū'mi-nūs). Relating to cerumen.

cer-vi-cal (ser'vī-kal). Relating to a neck, or cervix, in any sense. [L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck]

cer-vi-cec-to-my (ser-vi-sek'tō-mē). Excision of the cervix uteri. SYN trachelectomy. [cervix + G. *ektomē*, excision]

cer-vi-ces (-sēz). Plural of cervix.

cer-vi-cis (ser'vi-sis). Plural of cervix.

cer-vi-ci-tis (ser-vi-si'tis). Inflammation of the mucous membrane, frequently involving also the deeper structures, of the cervix uteri. SYN trachelitis.

cervico-. A cervix, or neck, in any sense. [L. *cervix*, neck]

cer-vi-co-brach-i-al (ser'vi-kō-brā'kē-āl). Relating to the neck and the arm.

cer-vi-co-dyn-ia (ser'vi-kō-din'ē-ā). Neck pain. SYN trachelodynia. [cervico- + G. *odynē*, pain]

cer-vi-co-fa-cial (ser'vi-kō-fā'shāl). Relating to the neck and the face.

cer-vi-cog-ra-phy (ser-vi-kog'rā-fē). Technique, equivalent to colposcopy, for photographing part or all of the uterine cervix. [cervix + G. *graphō*, to write]

cer-vi-co-oc-cip-i-tal (ser'vi-kō-ok-sip'i-tāl). Relating to the neck and the occiput.

cer-vi-co-plas-ty (ser'vi-kō-plas-tē). Plastic surgery on the cervix uteri or on the neck.

cer-vi-co-tho-rac-ic (ser'vi-kō-thōr-as'ik). Relating to: 1. The neck and thorax; 2. The transition between the neck and thorax; 3. The fusion of these vertebrae.

cer-vi-cot-o-my (ser-vi-kot'ō-mē). Incision into the cervix uteri. SYN trachelotomy. [cervico- + G. *tomē*, incision]

cer-vi-co-ves-i-cal (ser'vi-kō-ves'i-kāl). Relating to the cervix of the uterus and the bladder.

cer-vix, gen. **cer-vi-cis**, pl. **cer-vi-ces** (ser'viks, ser'vi-sis, -sēz) [NA]. 1. SYN collum. 2. Any necklike structure. 3. SYN c. of uterus. [L. neck]

c. of uterus, the lower part of the uterus extending from the isthmus of the uterus into the vagina. It is divided into supravaginal and vaginal parts by its passage through the vaginal wall. SYN **cervix** (3) [NA].

ces-i-um (Cs) (sē'zē-ūm). A metallic element, atomic no. 55, atomic wt. 132.90543; a member of the alkali metal group. ¹³⁷Cs (half-life equal to 30.1 years) is used in treatment of certain malignancies. [L. *caesius*, bluish gray]

Ces-to-da (ses-tō'dā). A subclass of tapeworms including the segmented tapeworms that parasitize humans and domestic animals. [G. *kestos*, girdle]

ces-tode, **ces-toid** (ses'tōd, -toyd). Common name for tapeworms of the class Cestoidea or its subclasses, Cestoda and Cestodaria.

Ces-toi-dea (ses-toy'dē-ā). The tapeworms, a class of plathelminth flatworms characterized by lack of an alimentary canal and a segmented body with a scolex or holdfast organ at one end; adult worms are vertebrate parasites, usually found in the small intestine. [G. *kestos*, girdle, + *eidōs*, form]

ce-tyl (sē'til). The univalent radical C₁₆H₃₃- of cetyl alcohol.

CF *citrovorum factor*; coupling factor.

Cf *californium*.

CFU *colony-forming unit*.

CGS, **cgs** *centimeter-gram-second*. SEE *centimeter-gram-second system*.

chafe (chāf). To cause irritation of the skin by friction. [Fr. *chauffer*, to heat, fr. L. *calefacio*, to make warm]

cha-go-ma (sha-gō'mā). The skin lesion in acute Chagas' disease.

chain (chān). 1. In chemistry, a series of atoms held together by one or more covalent bonds. 2. In bacteriology, a linear arrangement of living cells that have divided in one plane and remain attached to each other. [L. *catena*]

A c., (1) a polypeptide component of insulin containing 21 amino acyl residues; insulin is formed by the linkage of an A c. to a B c.; (2) in general, one of the polypeptides in a multiprotein complex.

B c., a polypeptide component of insulin containing 30 amino acyl residues; insulin is formed by the linkage of a B c. to an A c.

heavy c., a polypeptide c. of high molecular weight determining the class and subclass of an immunoglobulin.

J c., a glycopeptide disulfide that is bonded to polymeric IgA and IgM; its function is to ensure correct polymerization of the subunits of IgA and IgM. [joining]

kinematic c., a combination of several joints linking several limb segments together during a specific movement or posture.

light c., a polypeptide c. with low molecular weight, as the κ or λ c.'s in immunoglobulin.

side c., (1) a c. of noncyclic atoms linked to a benzene ring, or to any cyclic c. compound; (2) the atoms of an α-amino acid other than the α-carboxyl group, the α-amino group, the α-carbon, and the hydrogen attached to the α-carbon.

cha-la-sia, **cha-la-sis** (kā-lā'zē-ā, -lā'sis). Inhibition and relaxation of any previously sustained contraction of muscle, usually of a synergic group of muscles. [G. *chalaō*, to loosen]

cha-la-zi-on, pl. **cha-la-zia** (ka-lā'zē-on, -zē-ā). A chronic inflammatory granuloma of a meibomian gland. SYN meibomian cyst, tarsal cyst. [G. dim. of *chalaza*, a sty]

chal-i-co-sis (kal-i-kō'sis). Pneumoconiosis caused by the inhalation of dust incident to the occupation of stone cutting. [G. *chalix*, gravel]

cha-lone (kā'lōn). Any of a number of mitotic inhibitors elaborated by a tissue and active only on that type of tissue, regardless of species; a reversible tissue-specific mitotic inhibitor. [G. + *chalaō*, to relax, + *-one*]

cham-ber (chām'ber). A compartment or enclosed space. SEE ALSO camera. [L. *camera*]

anechoic c., a soundproof environment in which reverberation is largely eliminated, for the performance of audiologic testing and research.

anterior c. of eye, the space between the cornea anteriorly and the iris/pupil posteriorly, filled with a watery fluid (aqueous humor) and communicating through the pupil with the posterior chamber. SYN camera anterior bulbi [NA].

aqueous c.'s, the combined anterior and posterior c.'s of the eye containing the aqueous humor.

counting c., a standardized ruled-glass slide used for counting cells (especially erythrocytes and leukocytes) and other particulate material in a measured volume of fluid; such slides are frequently known as hemocytometers.

hyperbaric c., a c. providing pressures greater